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CHINESE

I N T R O D U C T O R Y S E R I E S



LANGUAGE GUIDE



Gedney

TM 30-333

CHINESE

A GUIDE TO THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE



**WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, JUNE 24, 1943**

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D.C., 22 June 1943.

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(For explanation of symbols, see FM 21-6.)

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CHINESE LANGUAGE GUIDE

North Chinese is spoken by more people than any other language in the world. It is the native language of some 400 million people in northern and western China—almost three times the population of the United States. It is also the official language of the entire Chinese nation. The dialects of southeastern China are quite different from North Chinese, but anywhere you go in China you will find people who speak this official language.

This *Language Guide* will enable you to ask directions, buy things or order a meal wherever North Chinese is spoken. Knowing a little of the language will also help you get along with the people, for they will naturally be pleased to see a stranger showing enough interest in them to try to learn their language.

How to Use the Records and Guide

This *Guide* is not intended to give you a complete command of Chinese. For a thorough course write to the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison,

Wisconsin. This handbook will, however, enable you to carry on simple conversations in the language.

The records that go with this *Guide* give you a number of the most important words and phrases in Chinese. Read the section called *Hints on Pronunciation* and then listen to the records until you know the *Useful Words and Phrases* by heart. Repeat each word out loud right after you hear it and say it exactly the way the Chinese speaker does. Imitate the pronunciation as closely as you can, just as you might mimic someone who has an unusual accent. Try to get every detail of the pronunciation, even the rhythm and intonation. Follow the words in your *Guide* but use them only as a reminder; if you hear something different from what you see written, go by what you hear. Remember that you can't get the sound of a language from the printed word alone—you have to use your ears even more than your eyes. If you don't have the records and can't get a Chinese speaker to read the words, you will have to rely on the *Hints on Pronunciation* alone.

By the time you have practiced the *Useful Words*

and Phrases several times you will know what sound each letter stands for in the *Guide*. You will then be able to pronounce the *Additional Expressions* even though you have not actually heard them and you will be able to form sentences of your own by using the section called *Fill-In Sentences*.

Hints on Pronunciation

All the words and phrases in this *Guide* are written in a simplified spelling which you read like English. Each letter or combination of letters is used for the sound it usually stands for in English and it *always* stands for that sound. Thus, *oo* is always pronounced as it is in *too*, *boot*, *tooth*, *roost*, never as anything else. Say these words and then pronounce the vowel sound by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see *oo* in the simplified spelling.

Special Points

A curved line () joining two groups of letters means that you make your voice *slide up*. Example: *NEE_EEN ha_OO* meaning "Hello."

Syllables written in capital letters are pronounced in a *higher pitch* than others. In a word like *ba_OO* the voice starts low and rises. In a word like *NEE_EEN* the voice starts high and rises a little.

Syllables written with an exclamation point (!) after them are pronounced with the voice starting high and then falling sharply, as in an English command like "HALT!" or "STOP!"

The letter *Ů* or *ũ* stands for a sound we do not have in English. To make it you round your lips as though to say the *oo* in *boo* and at the same time say the *ee* in *bee*.

You will find these sounds explained and illustrated • on the records.

Regional Differences

There are about 50 million Chinese in the south-eastern part of China who speak a language quite different from North Chinese. But even here you will find many people who understand the official language.

There are some variations in the way North Chinese is pronounced in various regions, just as there are

differences in the way English is pronounced in different sections of our country. If you find yourself in a region where the people have a slightly different pronunciation, it is well to try to speak the way they do.



USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

The following is the exact wording of the Chinese language records issued with this *Guide*.

These records give you a few useful phrases in Chinese. The phrases and other words you will need are found also in the pamphlet which should be used with these records. To learn to imitate the sounds of Chinese, you should listen to the records at least six or seven times. The English will be given first, followed by the Chinese. Then repeat the Chinese out loud, and say it *good and loud*. Remember! Repeat every Chinese phrase right after you hear it. Words, greetings, and general phrases which are useful, and should be memorized, are given first.

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

English

Chinese

Chinese speakers use a general word of greeting which is equivalent to our "Hello," "Good morning," "Good day," "Good evening." It is:

NEE_EEN ha_OO

Sir

SH-YAN-shung

Madam

TA/ee-ta-ee

Miss

SH_YOW-jeh

6 *Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.*

EnglishChinese

When used with proper names these terms of address follow the noun. Chinese speakers use a phrase meaning "please" which is really "I request."

Please

ch_ING

Excuse me

DWAYI BOOI chee_EE

Thank you

SH-YEH!-sh-yeh

Understand me?

doong BOOI doo_OONG?

This really means "Understand (or) not understand?" In other words you are being asked to tell which is right. The Chinese do not say "yes" or "no" but repeat the right part of the question as a statement. For instance:

I don't understand

BOOI doo_OONG

Yes, I understand

doo_OONG

Please speak slowly

*ching SHWAW MAHN!
ee-d-yan*

You have noticed by now that Chinese has a peculiar sing-song quality. This is very important in the language and you should try to memorize the phrases exactly as you hear them. However, if you speak the syllables that are written in capital letters in a loud tone of voice with higher pitch and say the words and syllables written in small letters in the lowest

pitch of your natural speaking voice, you will be understood. Words written in capital letters with an exclamation mark after them should be given in the same tone of voice as a command like "HALT!" "STOP!" Listen again in the word for "Madam."

TAlee-ta-ee, TAlee-ta-ee

Also, make your voice *slide* between the syllables that have the little curved lines under them. For instance, listen to the word for "Miss" again.

SH_YOW-jeh, SH_YOW-jeh



*FAHN! D_YAN! DZAle
na_A-lee?*



8 *Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.*

English

Chinese

LOCATION

When you need directions to get somewhere you first name the place and then add the phrase "Where is?"

**Where is
the restaurant**

*DZA'lee na A-lee
FAHN! gwahn-DZ*

Where is the restaurant?

*FAHN! gwahn-DZ DZA'lee
na A-lee?*

a hotel

FAHN! D-YAN!

Where is a hotel?

*FAHN! D-YAN! DZA'lee
na A-lee?*

the railroad station

hwaw-CHUH JAHN!

**Where is the railroad
station?**

*hwaw-CHUH JAHN!
DZA'lee na A-lee?*

**the toilet (if you are in
a private house)**

TSUH! saw UH

**the toilet (among the
ordinary people)**

B-YAN! saw UH

Where is the toilet?

*TSUH! saw UH DZA'lee
na A-lee?
or B-YAN! saw UH DZA'lee
na A-lee?*

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

English

Chinese

DIRECTIONS

The answer to your question "Where is such and such?" may be "Go right" or "Go left" or "Go straight ahead," so you need to know these phrases.

Go right

wahng YOO!-b-yan dzo_00

Go left

WA'AHNG dzaw-B-YAN
dzo. 00

Go straight ahead

YEE! JER R dzo .00

Here in the last sentence is a sound you must practice. It is written *ER*. You heard it in the word for "Straight ahead." Listen again.

JER R, JER R

It is like the sound written *er* in "herd" said without pronouncing the *r*, although to our ear it sounds something like a grunt. Try just the sound again.

ER, ER

Please point

CH ING jer YEE jer R

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town, it will be given to you in *lee* EE.

lee_EE

lee EE

EnglishChinese

One *lee EE* equals about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile.

NUMBERS

You need to know the numbers.

One	<i>YEE</i>
Two	<i>AHR!</i>
Three	<i>SAHN</i>
Four	<i>SZ!</i>

Here in the last word is an example of another class of sounds you must practice. They are written with an ordinary letter plus *z*. You have heard one in the last syllable of the word for "restaurant," *FAHN!* *gwahn-DZ*, and now again in the word for "four." Listen again and repeat.

SZ!, SZ!

Five	<i>woo_OO</i>
Six	<i>L-YOO!</i>
Seven	<i>CHEE</i>
Eight	<i>BA</i>
Nine	<i>j_YOO</i>
Ten	<i>SHER_R</i>

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

EnglishChinese

For the numbers "eleven" through "nineteen" you say *SHER_R*, the number for "ten," and then add the word for "one," "two," "three" and so on.

Eleven

SHER_R YEE

Twelve

SHER_R AHR!

The words for "twenty," "thirty," "forty," "fifty" and so on are simply the words for "two," "three," "four," "five" and so on plus the word for "ten." The words for "twenty-one," "thirty-two" and so on are simply the words for "twenty" and "thirty" plus the words for "one," "two" and so on.

Twenty

AHR!-sher

Thirty-two

SAHN-she AHR!

Hundred

ba_EE

Thousand

CH-YAN

Ten thousand

WAHN!

WHAT'S THIS?

When you want to know the name of something you can say "What's this?" and point to the thing you mean. What they say really is "This is what?"

This is
what?

*JUH!-guh SHER!
SH_UM-muh?*

What's this?

*JUH!-guh SHER!
SH_UM-muh?*

English

Chinese

ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something use the phrase 'I want' and add the name of the thing wanted.

I	waw_UH
want	YOW!
cigarettes	SH-YAHNG YAN
I want cigarettes	waw YOW! SH-YAHNG YAN
matches	YA_AHNG hwaw_UH
I want matches	waw YOW! YA_AHNG hwaw_UH



Ŭ = ee said with the lips rounded.

EnglishChinese

Here are the words for some of the things you may require.

bread	M-YAN! BOW
butter	N_YOO YOO_OO
boiled water for drinking	KA-EE shway_EE
eggs	JEE DAHN!
vegetable soup	TSA!ee TAHNG
fish	YÜ_Ü

Here in the last word is a sound you must practice. It is written *ü* with two dots over it. Listen again.

YÜ_Ü, YÜ_Ü.

It is like the *i* in *machine* said with the lips rounded as though about to say the *oo* in *boo*. Try just the sound again.

Ü, Ü

meat	RO!
steak	N_YOO PA_EE
beef	N_YOO RO!
pork	JOO RO!
chicken	JEE RO!
duck	YA-dz
vegetables	CHING TSA!ee

14 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

rice
potatoes
beans
cabbage
fruit
oranges
melons
salt
peanuts
sugar
sweet pastry
tea
wine or liquor

Chinese

mee FAHN!
too DOH!
DOH!-dz
BA_EE TSA!ee
SHWAY_Y_EE gwaw_UH
JÜ_Ü-dz
GWA
Y_AN
HWA SHUNG
TA_AHNG
TA_AHNG GOW
CHA_A
i_YOO



Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.



MONEY

To find out how much things cost, you say really
"more, less, money."

More

DAW

Less

sha_OO

Money

CH_YAN

How much does this cost? DAW sha-oo CH_YAN?

The answer will usually be given to you in bills
called YÜ_AN, MA-OO and FUN. Ten FUN make a
MA-OO and ten MA-OO make a YÜ_AN. A YÜ_AN
is worth about five cents.

YÜ_AN

YÜ_AN

MA-OO

MA-OO

FUN

FUN

16 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

Chinese

TIME

To find out what time it is you say really "Now how many marks of the clock?"

What time is it?

SH-YAN! DZA^{ee} JEE_{EE}
d-yan JOONG?

"Ten past one" is "one o'clock, ten minutes."

Ten past one

YEE d-yan SHER_R FUN

"Quarter past five" is "five o'clock, one quarter."

Quarter past five

WOO_{OO} d-yan YEE KUH!

"Twenty past seven" is "seven o'clock, twenty minutes."

Twenty past seven

CH_{EE} d-yan AHR_I-sher FUN

"Half past six" is "six o'clock, half."

Half past six

L_{YOO}! d-yan BAHN!

"Twenty of eight" is "seven o'clock, forty minutes."

Twenty of eight

CH_{EE} d-yan SZ_I-sher FUN

"Quarter of nine" is "eight o'clock, three quarters."

Quarter of nine

BA d-yan SAHN KUH!

EnglishChinese

"Ten to three" is "couple o'clock, fifty minutes."

Ten to three

L_YAHNG D_YAN
woo-SHER FUN

If you want to know when a movie starts or when a train leaves you say:

What time
the movie
start

SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho
D-YAN! y_ING
KA-EE y_AN

What time does the movie
start?

SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho
D-YAN! ying KA-EE
y_AN?

the train
leaves

hwaw-CHUH
KA-EE

When does the train leave?

SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho
hwaw-CHUH KA-EE?

Yesterday

DZAW_UH-t-yan

Today

JIN-t-yan

Tomorrow

M_ING-t-yan

The days of the week are:

Sunday

lee BA!ee RER!

Monday

lee BA!ee YEE

Tuesday

lee BA!ee AHR!

18 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Chinese

lee BAlee SAHN

lee BAlee SZ!

lee BAlee woo_OO

lee BAlee L-YOO!

USEFUL PHRASES

The following phrases will be useful.

What is your name?

GWAY! SHING! M_JING?

My name is___

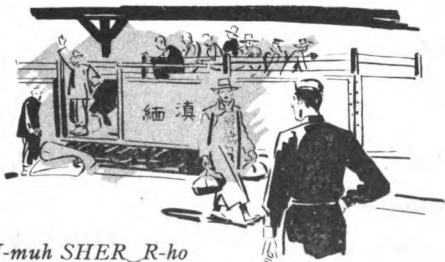
waw J-YOW!___

How do you say *table* (or
anything else) in Chinese?

JOONG-gwaw HWA! table
J-YOW! SH_UM-muh?

Good-by

DZAlee J-YAN!



SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho
hwaw-CHUH KA-EE?

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

English

I'm hungry

I'm thirsty

I'm well

Stop!

Come here!

Quickly!

Come quickly!

Go quickly!

Help!

(in a case of extreme
urgency)

(ordinary circumstances)

Bring help!

I will pay you

Where are the soldiers?

Where are the American
soldiers?

Chinese

waw UH!-la

waw H_UN kuh_UN

waw H_UN ha-OO

JAHN! joo

DOW! JUH!-lee LA_EE

KWA!ee KWA!ee-duh

KWA!ee LA_EE

KWA!ee CHÜ!

J-YOO! MING!

CH_ING nee BAHNG
MA_AHNG

jow R_UN BAHNG
MA_AHNG

waw GAY_EE nee CH_YAN

BING DZA!ee na_A-lee?

may-GWAW BING DZA!ee
na_A-lee?

20 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

EnglishChinese

Where is the town?

CH_UNG DZA_{lee} na_A-lee?

Does anyone live around here?

JUHI-lee yo R_UN J-YA
MAY_EE yo_OO?

Where is that?

NA! DZA_{lee} na_A-lee?

How far is it?

yo DAW yū_AN?

Which way is east? (ask for east, not for north)

na-B-YAN SHER! DOONG?

Which is the road to___?

DOW!___ TSOO_OONG na
T_YOW LOO! dzo_OO?

Draw a map

HWA! YEE JAHNG DEE!
TOO_OO

Take me there

DA_{lee} waw CHŪ!

Take me to a doctor

DA_{lee} waw DOW! YEE-shung
NA!-lee-chū

Take me to the hospital

DA_{lee} waw DOW! YEE
YŪAN!-chū

Watch out! Danger!

sh-yow SHIN

Wait a minute

dung YEE_EE d_UNG

Good luck! (to someone about to leave)

YEE_EE LOO! P_ING AHN

It's good

ha_OO

English

It's not good

Is it good?

It's expensive

It's not expensive

Is it expensive?

It's too expensive

Here it is

There it is

Chinese

BOO! ha_OO

how BOO! ha_OO?

hun GWA Y!

BOO_OO GWA Y!

GWA Y!-ma?

TA!ee GWA Y!

DZA!ee JUH!-lee

DZA!ee NAI-lee



FILL-IN SENTENCES

In this section you will find a number of sentences, each containing a blank space which can be filled in with any one of the words in the list that follows. For example, in order to say "I want some soap," look for the phrase "I want____" in the English column and find the Chinese expression given beside it: *waw YOW!____*. Then look for "soap" in the list that follows; the Chinese is *YEE_EE-dz*. Put the word for "soap" in the blank space and you get *waw YOW! YEE_EE-dz*.

English

I want____

We want____

I don't want____

We don't want____

Do you (one person)
want____?

Do you (several people)
want____?

I have____

We have____

Chinese

waw YOW!____

waw-MUN YOW!____

waw BOO_OO YOW!____

waw-MUN BOO_OO YOW!____

nee YOW!____-MA?

nee-MUN YOW!____-MA?

WAW_UH yo_OO____

waw-MUN yo_OO____

U = ee said with the lips rounded.

English

I don't have___

We don't have___

Do you (one person)
have___?Do you (several people)
have___?Is there any___? }
Are there any___? }There is some___ }
There is a___ }
There are some___ }There isn't any___ }
There aren't any___ }Chinese

waw MAY_EE yo_OO___

waw-MUN MAY_EE
yo_OO___

NEE_EE yo_OO___-MA?

nee-MUN yo_OO___-MA?

yo_OO___-MA?

yo_OO___

MAY_EE yo_OO___

EXAMPLEI want___
foodwaw YOW!___
FAHN!

I want food

waw YOW! FAHN!

boiled water

KA-EE shway_EE

24 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English**Chinese****chopsticks****KWA_{lee}-dz****cup****BAY-dz****fork****CHA-dz****glass****BAW-lee BAY****knife****DOW-dz****plate****PA_AHN-dz****spoon****or SHA_OO
GUNG CHER_R****bed****CHWA_AHNG****blanket****tahn-DZ****mosquito net****W_UN JAHNG!****pillow****jun-TOH****room****WOO-dz****sheet****BAY! DAHN-dz****cigar****(use English word)****pipe****YAN_{do}_OO****tobacco, leaf****YAN YEHI****tobacco, strip****YAN SZ*****Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.***

EnglishChinese

ink

MAW! shway_EE

pen

bee_EE

pencil

CH_YAN bee_EE

bath towel

SHEE_EE DZA_OO sho-JIN

comb

BEEI-dz

face towel

SHEE_EE L_YAN sho-JIN

hot water

RUH! shway_EE

razor

GWA l_yan DOW

razor blades

DOW P-YAN!

soap

YEE_EE-dz

toothbrush

YA_A SHWA-dz

tooth paste

YA_A GOW

handkerchief

sho-JIN

raincoat

yü YEE

shirt

HAHN! SHAHN

shoes (leather)

PEE_EE-SH_YEH

26 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

EnglishChinese

shoe laces

SH_YEH DAlee-dz

shoe polish
black

HA Y SH_YEH YOO_OO

brown

HWA_AHNG SH_YEH
YOO_OO

shorts

dwahn KOO!

undershirt

BAY! SHIN

buttons

n-yoo-DZ

safety pins

B_YEH JUN

thread

SH-YAN!

aspirin

(use English word)

bandage

BUNG DAlee

cotton

YOW! M_YAN-hwa

disinfectant

SH_YOW DOO_OO YOW!
shway_EE

laxative

SH-YEH! YOW!

(Although this is the general word for laxative, what you will get is Epsom salts. You can usually ask for American brands by their trade names.)

English

I want to___

We want to___

I don't want to___

We don't want to___

Do you (one person)
want to___?

Do you (several people)
want to___?

I must___

We must___

Chinese

waw YOW!___

waw-MUN YOW!___

waw BOO_OO YOW!___

waw-MUN BOO_OO
YOW!___

nee YOW!___-MA?

nee-MUN YOW!___-MA?

WAW_UH day_EE___

waw-MUN day_EE___

EXAMPLE

I want to___
eat

waw YOW!___
CHER FAHN!

I want to eat

waw YOW! CHER FAHN!

bathe

SHEE_EE dsa_OO

drink water

HUH shway_EE

drink wine or liquor

HUH j_YOO

get a haircut

LEE_EE fa_A

get a shave

GWA l_YAN

28 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

rest

sleep

wash the face

wash the hands

Chinese

SH_YOO-shēe

SHWA Y! J-YOW!

SHEE_EE l_YAN

SHEE_EE sho_OO

Where is there a____? }
 Where is the____? }

___DZAlee na_A-lee?

EXAMPLE

Where is there a____?
 barber shop

___DZAlee na_A-lee?
 LEE_EE FA_A gwa_AHN

Where is there a barber
 shop?

LEE_EE FA_A gwa_AHN
 DZAlee na_A-lee?

dentist

YA_A YEE-shung

doctor

YEE-shung

or

DAlee-foo

mechanic

JEE-chee J-YAHNG!

policeman

SHÜN j_ING

porter

j-yow HA_AHNG

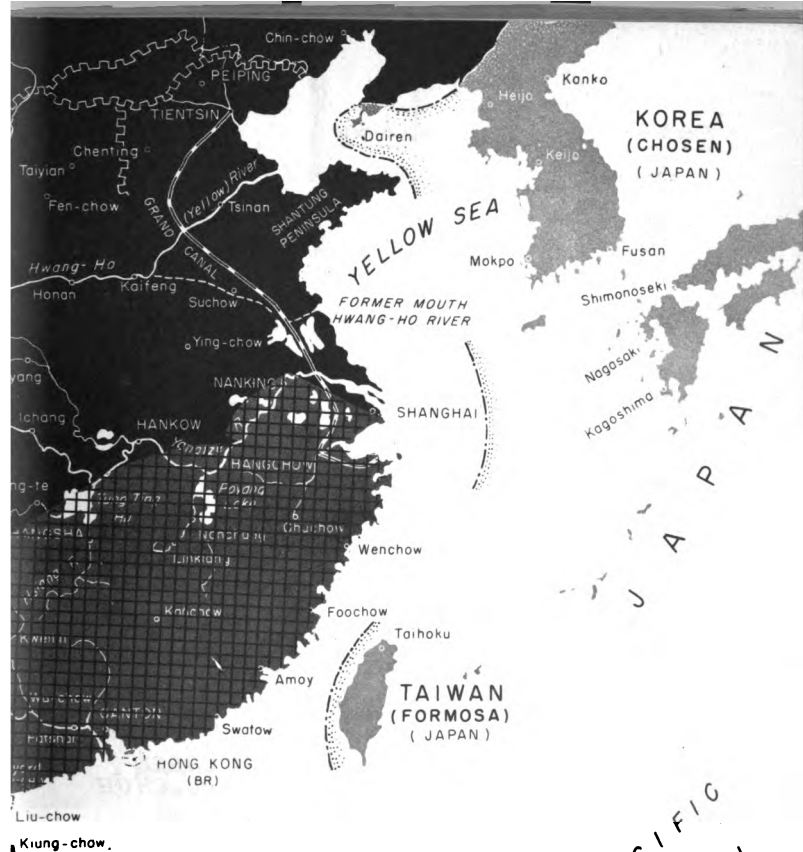
or

FOO-dz

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

CHINA





MANDARIN
OTHER DIALECTS

SOUTH CHINA SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

English

shoemaker

tailor

workman

church

clothing store

drugstore (pharmacy)

garage

grocery store

house

laundry

American barracks

barracks

bridge

bus or automobile
in a city

intercity

highway

Chinese

SH_YEH J-YAHNG!

TSA_EE-fung

sh-yow GOONG

lee BA'lee TA_AHNG

SHEE-foo JWAHNG

YOW! FA_AHNG

CHEE!-CHUH FA_AHNG

YO_OO Y_AND-YAN!

FA_AHNG-dz

shee YEE D-YAN!

may-GWAW BING Y_ING

BING Y_ING

CH_YOW

GOONG GOONG! CHEE!
CHUHCHA_AHNG TOO_OO
CHEE! CHUH

GOONG LOO!

32 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English**Chinese**

hospital	YEE YÜAN!
main street	DA! J-YEH
market	SHER! cha_AHNG
nearest town	ding JINI-duh CH_UNG
police station	GOONG A_AHN JÜ_Ü
post office	YO_OO JUNG! JÜ_Ü
railroad tracks	hwaw-CHUH DOW!
river	HUH_UH
road	LOO!
spring or well	CHÜ_AN
telegraph office	D-YAN! BOW! JÜ'_Ü
telephone	D-YAN! HWA!
telephone office	D-YAN! HWA! JÜ_Ü

(In small towns there may be no telephone except at the central office.)

town	
(with a wall, seat of local government)	CH_UNG
(no wall)	JUN!
village	SHER!

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

English

I___

We___

You (one person)___

You (several people)___

He (or she)___

They___

Chinese

waw_UH___

waw-MUN___

nee_EE___

nee-MUN___

TA___

TA-mun___



34 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

Chinese

EXAMPLE

I _____

waw_UH_____

am an American

____SHER! may-GWAW
R_UN

I am an American

waw_UH SHER! may-GWAW
R_UN

____am an American }
____is an American }
____are Americans }

____SHER! may-GWAW
R_UN

____am sick }
____is sick }
____are sick }

____yo BING!

____am lost }
____don't know the way }
____is lost }
____doesn't know the way }
____are lost }

____BOO_OO RUN!-sher LOO!

____am tired }
____is tired }
____are tired }

____hun LAY!

Ů = ee said with the lips rounded.

CHINESE SIGNS

女

WOMEN

閒

人

免

進

NO
ADMITTANCE

男

MEN

出

口

EXIT

入

口

ENTRANCE

禁止吸烟

NO
SMOKING

危險

DANGER

不准停車

NO
PARKING

慢

SLOW

靠左邊走

KEEP TO
THE LEFT



ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST

English

Chinese

ahead

A

Go straight ahead

YEE! JER_R dso_OO

America

may-GWAW

American barracks

may-GWAW BING Y_ING

____am an American }
 ____is an American }
 ____are Americans }

____SHER! may-GWAW
 R_UN

American soldiers

may-GWAW BING

any

Is there any____?

yo_OO____-MA?

There isn't any____

MAY_EE yo_OO____

aspirin

(use English word)

B

bad

BOO! ha_OO

bandage

BUNG DA_lee

barber shop

LEE_EE FA_A gwa_AHN

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

39

English

barracks

American barracks

bath towel

bathe

beans

bed

beef

black shoe polish

blades (razor)

blanket

boiled water (for drinking)

bread

bridge

Bring help!

brown shoe polish

bus or automobile

city bus

Chinese

BING Y_ING

may-GWAW BING Y_ING

SHEE_EE DZA_OO sho-JIN

SHEE_EE dza_OO

DOH!-dz

CHWA_AHNG

N_YOO RO!

HAY SH_YEH YOO_OO

DOW P-YAN!

tahn-DZ

KA-EE shway_EE

M_YAN! BA-OO

CH_YOW

jow R_UN BAHNG
MA_AHNG

HWA_AHNG SH_YEH
YOO_OO

CHEE! CHUH

GOONG GOONG! CHEE!
CHUH

English

intercity bus

butter

buttons

Chinese

CHA_AHNG TOO_OO
CHEE! CHUH

N_YOO YOO_OO

n-yoo-DZ

C

cabbage

BA_EE TSA lee

chicken

JEE RO!

China

JOONG-gwaw

Chinese language

JOONG-gwaw HWA!

How do you say___ in
Chinese?

JOONG-gwaw HWA!___
J-YOW! SH_UM-muh?

chopsticks

KWA lee-dz

church

lee BA lee TA_AHNG

cigar

(use English word)

cigarettes

SH-YAHNG YAN

clothing store

SHEE-foo JWAHNG

comb

BEE!-dz

come

LA_EE

Ů = ee said with the lips rounded.

EnglishChinese

Come here!

DOW! JUH!-lee LA_EE

Come quickly!

KWA!ee LA_EE

cost

How much does this cost? DAW sha-oo CH_YAN?

cotton

YOW! M_YAN-hwa

cup

BA Y-dz

D

Danger!

sh-yow SHIN

dentist

YA_A YEE-shung

disinfectant

SH_YOW DOO_OO YOW!
shway_EE

doctor

YEE_shung
or DA!ee-foo

Take me to a doctor

DA!ee waw DOW! YEE-shung
NA!-lee chü

Draw a map

HWA! YEE JAHNG DEE!
TOO_OO

drink

HUH

drink water

HUH shway_EE

drink wine or liquor

HUH j_YOO

42 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

drugstore

duck

Chinese

YOW! FA_AHNG

YA-dz

east

Which way is east?

eat

eggs

eight

eleven

Excuse me

expensive

It's too expensive

E

DOONG

na-B-YAN SHER! DOONG?

CHER FAHN!

JEE DAHN!

BA

SHER_R YEE

DWAY! BOO! chee_EE

GWAY!

TAlee GWAY!

face

far

How far is it?

fish

F

I_YAN

yo DAW yü_AN?

YÜ_Ü

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

EnglishChinese

five

woo_OO

food

FAHN!

fork

CHA-dz

four

SZ!

Friday

lee BA/lee woo_OO

fruit

SHWAY_EE gwaw_UH

G

garage

CHEE!-CHUH FA_AHNG

glass

BAW-lee BAY

Go!

dzo_OO, CHÜ!

Go left

WA_AHNG dzaw-B-YAN
dzo_OO

Go quickly!

KWA/lee CHÜ!

Go right

wahng YOO!-b-yan dzo_OO

Go straight ahead

YEE! JER_R dzo_OO

good or It's good

ha_OO

Good luck!

YEE_EE LOO! P_ING AHN

44 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

EnglishChinese

Good day, good morning, *NEE_EEN ha_OO*
 good evening

Good-by

DZA'ee J-YAN!

grocery store

YOO_OO Y_AN D-YAN!

H

haircut

get a haircut

LEE_EE fa_A

half past six

L-YOO! d-yan BAHN!

handkerchief

sho-JIN

hands

sho_OO

have

yo_OO

I have___

WAW_UH yo_OO___

I don't have___

waw MAY_EE yo_OO___

We have___

waw-MUN yo_OO___

Do you (one person)
 have___?

NEE_EE yo_OO___-MA?

Do you (several people)
 have___?

nee-MUN yo_OO___-MA?

he

TA

Hello

NEE_EEN ha_OO

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

EnglishChinese

Help!

(extreme urgency)

J-YOO! MING!

(ordinary circumstances)

CH-ING nee BAHNG
MA-AHNG

Bring help!

jow R-UN BAHNG
MA-AHNG

here

JUH!-lee

Come here!

DOW! JUH!-lee LA-EE

Here it is

DZA!lee JUH!-lee

highway

GOONG LOO!

hospital

YEE YÜAN!

Take me to the hospital

DAH!lee waw DOW! YEE
YÜAN!-chü

hot water

RUH! shway-EE

hotel

FAHN! D-YAN!

Where is a hotel?

FAHN! D-YAN! DZA!lee
na-A-lee?

house

FA-AHNG-dz

how

How are you?

NEE-EEN ha-OO?

46 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

EnglishChinese

How do you say___ in
Chinese?

JOONG-gwaw HWA!___
J-YOW! SH_UM-muh?

How far is it?

yo DAW yŭ_AN?

How much does this cost?

DAW sha-oo CH_YAN?

hundred

ba_EE

hungry

I'm hungry

waw UH!-la

I

I

waw_UH

I must___

WAW_UH day_EE___

I will pay you

waw GAY_EE nee CH_YAN

I want___

waw YOW!___

ink

MAW! shway_EE

is

SHER!

K

knife

DOW-dz

Ů = ee said with the lips rounded.

47

English

Chinese

L

laundry

shee YEE D-YAN!

laxative

SH-YEH! YOW!

leave

KA-EE

When does the train leave? SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho
hwaw-CHUH KA-EE?

left

dzaw-B-YAN

Go left

WA_AHNG dzaw-B-YAN
dzo_OO

less

sha_OO

liquor

drink liquor

HUH j_YOO

lost

—am lost }
—is lost }
—are lost }

—BOO_OO RUN!-sher LOO!

luck

Good luck!

YEE_EE LOO! P_ING AHN

48 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

Chinese

M

Madam

TA lee-ta-ee

main street

DA! J_YEH

map

DEE! TOO_OO

Draw a map

HWA! YEE JAHNG DEE!
TOO_OO

market

SHER! cha_AHNG

matches

YA_AHNG hwaw_UH

me

waw_UH

meat

RO!

mechanic

JEE-chee J-YAHNG!

melons

GWA

**mile (Chinese mile, 1/3 of
an English mile)**

lee_EE

minute

Wait a minute!

dung YEE_EE d_UNG

Miss

SH_YOW-jeh

Mister

SH-YAN-shung

Monday

lee BAlee YEE

money

CH_YAN

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

English

more

mosquito net

movie

What time does the
movie start?

Mrs.

must

I must___

We must___

Chinese

DAW

W_UN JAHNG!

D-YAN! y_ING

SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho
D-YAN! ying KA-EE
y_AN?

TA!ee-ta-ee

WAW_UH day_EE___

waw-MUN day_EE___

N

name

My name is___

What is your name?

nearest town

net (mosquito net)

nine

not

waw J-YOW!___

GWAY! SHING! M_ING?

ding JIN!-duh CH_UNG

W_UN JAHNG!

j_YOO

BOO!, BOO_OO

50 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

Chinese

O

office

post office

telegraph office

telephone office

one

oranges

YO_OO JUNG! JÜ_Ü

D-YAN! BOW! JÜ_Ü

D-YAN! HWA! JÜ_Ü

YEE

JÜ_Ü-dz

P

pastry (sweet)

pay

I will pay you

peanuts

pen

pencil

pharmacy

pillow

pins (safety)

pipe (smoking)

TA_AHNG GOW

waw GAY_EE nee CH_YAN

HWA SHUNG

bee_EE

CH-YAN bee_EE

YOW! FA_AHNG

jun-TOH

B_YEH JUN

YAN do_OO

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

English

plate

Please (I request)

point

Please point

police station

policeman

polish

black shoe polish

brown shoe polish

pork

porter

or

post office

potatoes

Chinese

PA_AHN-dz

ch_ING

CH_ING jer YEE jer_R

GOONG A_AHN JÜ_Ü

SHÜN j_ING

HAY SH_YEH YOO_OO

HWA_AHNG SH_YEH
YOO_OO

JOO RO!

j-yow HA_AHNG

FOO-dz

YO_OO JUNG! JÜ_Ü

too DOH!

Q

quickly

Come quickly!

Go quickly!

KWAlee KWAlee-duh

KWAlee LA_EE

KWAlee CHÜ!

52 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

EnglishChinese**R**

railroad

railroad station

hwaw-CHUH JAHN!

Where is the railroad
station?hwaw-CHUH JAHN! DZA!ee
na_A-lee?

railroad tracks

hwaw-CHUH DOW!

raincoat

yü YEE

razor

GWA l-yan DOW

razor blades

DOW P-YAN!

rest

SH_YOO-shee

restaurant

FAHN! gwahn-DZ

Where is the restaurant?

FAHN! gwahn-DZ DZA!ee
na_A-lee?

rice

mee FAHN!

right

YOO!-b-yan

Go right

wahng YOO!-b-yan dzo_OO

river

HUH_UH

road

LOO!

Where is the road to___?

DOW! ___TSOO_OONG
na T_YOW LOO! dzo_OO?

room

WOO-dz

Ů = ee said with the lips rounded.

53

English

Chinese

S

safety pins

B_YEH JUN

salt

Y_AN

Saturday

lee BA lee L-YOO!

say

How do you say—in
Chinese?

JOONG-gwaw HWA!—
J-YOW! SH_UM-muh?

seven

CHEE

shave

get a shave

GWA l_YAN

she

TA

sheet

BAY! DAHN-dz

shirt

HAHN! SHAHN

shoemaker

SH_YEH J-YAHNG!

shoes

PEE_EE SH_YEH

shoe laces

SH_YEH DA lee-dz

black shoe polish

HAY SH_YEH YOO_OO

brown shoe polish

HWA AHNG SH_YEH
YOO_OO

shorts

dwahn KOO!

54 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

EnglishChinese

sick

___am sick
 ___is sick
 ___are sick

___yo BING!

Sir

SH-YAN-shung

six

L-YOO!

sleep

SHWAY! J-YOW!

slowly

Please speak slowly

ching SHWAW MAHN!
ee-d-yan

soap

YEE_EE-dz

soldiers

BING

Where are the soldiers?

BING DZA/ee na_A-lee?

Where are the American
soldiers?may-GWAW BING DZA/ee
na_A-lee?

speak

SHWAW

Please speak slowly

ching SHWAW MAHN!
ee-d-yan

spoon

 SHAH_OO
 or GUNG CHER_R

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

55

English

spring (for water)

start

What time does the
movie start?

station

police station

railroad station

steak

Stop!

store

clothing store

straight

Go straight ahead

street (main street)

sugar

Sunday

sweet pastry

Chinese

CHÜ₂AN

KA-EE y₂AN

SH₂UM-muh SHER₂R-ho
D-YAN! ying KA-EE
y₂AN?

GOONG A₂AHN JÜ₂Ü

hwaw-CHUH JAHN!

N₂YOO PA₂EE

JAHN!-joo

SHEE-foo JWAHNG

YEE! JER₂R

YEE! JER₂R dzo₂OO

DA! J-YEH

TA₂AHNG

lee BA!lee RER!

TA₂AHNG GOW

56 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

EnglishChinese**T**

tailor

TSA_{EE}-fung

take

Take me there

DA_{lee} waw CHÜ!

Take me to a doctor

DA_{lee} waw DOW! YEE-shung
NAI-lee-chü

Take me to the hospital

DA_{lee} waw DOW! YEE
YÜAN!-chü

tea

CHA_{AH}

telegraph office

D-YAN! BOW! JÜ_Ü

telephone

D-YAN! HWA!

telephone office

D-YAN! HWA! JÜ_Ü

ten

SHER_R

Thank you

SH-YEH!-sh-yeh

there

Take me there

DA_{lee} waw CHÜ!

they

TA_{mun}

thirsty

I'm thirsty

waw H_{UN} kuh_{UH}

thirty

SAHN-sheer

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

57

EnglishChinese

this

JUH!-guh

thousand

CH-YAN

ten thousand

WAHN!

thread

SH-YAN!

three

SAHN

Thursday

lee BAlee SZ!

time

What time?

SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho?

What time does the
movie start?SH_UM-muh SHER_R-ho
D-YAN! ying KA-EE
y_ AN?

tired

___am tired }
___is tired }
___are tired }

___hun LA Y!

tobacco, leaf

YAN YEHI

strip

YAN SZ

today

JIN-t-yan

EnglishChinese

toilet

(in a private house)

TSUH! saw_UH

(among the ordinary
people)

B-YAN! saw_UH

Where is the toilet?

TSUH! saw_UH DZAlee

or B-YAN! saw_UH DZAlee
na_A-lee?
na_A-lee?

tomorrow

M_ING-t-yan

tooth

YA_A

toothbrush

YA_A SHWA-dz

tooth paste

YA_A GOW

towel

bath towel

SHEE_EE DZA_OO sho-JIN

face towel

SHEE_EE L_YAN sho-JIN

town (with a wall, seat of
government)

CH_UNG

(no wall)

JUN!
or SHER!

nearest town

ding JIN!-duh CH_UNG

Where is the town?

CH_UNG DZAlee na_A-lee?

Ů = ee said with the lips rounded.

English

Chinese

train

hwaw-CHUH

When does the train leave? SH_{UM}-muh SHER_R-ho
hwaw-CHUH KA-EE?

Tuesday

lee BAlee AHR!

twelve

SHER_R AHR!

twenty

AHR!-sher

two

AHR!

U

undershirt

BAY! SHIN

understand

Do you understand me? doong BOO! doo_OONG?

I don't understand BOO! doo_OONG

Yes, I understand doo_OONG

V

vegetables

CHING TSAlee

vegetable soup

TSAlee TAHNG

60 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

English

Chinese

W

wait

Wait a minute!

dung YEE_EE d_UNG

want

YOW!

I want__

waw YOW!__

We want__

waw-MUN YOW!__

wash

shee_EE

wash the face

SHEE_EE l_YAN

wash the hands

SHEE_EE sho_OO

Watch out!

sh-yow SHIN

water

boiled water for drinking *KA-EE shway_EE*

hot water

RUH! shway_EE

drink water

HUH shway_EE

way

Which way is east?

na-B-YAN SHER! DOONG?

we

waw-MUN

We must__

waw-MUN day_EE__

We want__

waw-MUN YOW!__

Ü = ee said with the lips rounded.

English

Wednesday

well (for water)

well

I'm well

what

What time?

What's this?

What is your name?

where

Where is___?

wine

workman

Chinese

lee BAlee SAHN

CHÜ₂AN

waw H₂UN ha₂OO

SH₂UM-muh SHER₂R-ho?

JUH₂!-guh SHER!
SH₂UM-muh?

GWAY₂! SHING₂! M₂ING?

___DZAlee na₂A-lee?

j₂YOO

sh-yow GOONG

Y

yesterday

you (one person)

Do you have___?

you (several people)

Do you have___?

DZAW₂UH t-yan

nee₂EE

NEE₂EE yo₂OO___-MA?

nee-MUN

nee-MUN yo₂OO___-MA?

62 Syllables in capitals are pronounced in a higher pitch.

NOTES

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